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⑥④ **Silicone-polyester and silicone-ester powder coating composition.**

⑥⑦ New siloxane-esters, useful as powder coating resins, are prepared by random condensation polymerization of a hindered glycol and a hydroxy functional silicone having about two  $\equiv\text{Si}(\text{R})\text{OH}$  groups per molecule wherein R is lower alkyl or phenyl groups and the remaining silicone valences form ring-structured siloxanes. Improved powder properties, including tack temperatures of 150°F to 220°F, are believed to result in part from the hindered glycols especially those having carboxylic functionality.

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## TITLE MODIFIED

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### SILICONE-ESTER POWDER COATING COMPOSITIONS

5 The invention relates to high siloxane content siloxane esters and their use in powder coating and coil coating formulations.

10 The present invention relates to silicone-ester resins comprising the condensation of silanol functional silicones with hindered glycols and hindered glycols having carboxylic acid functionality. The new silicon esters, having high siloxane content, basis total resin, from about 30-90% and preferably exceeding 40%, exhibit higher tack temperatures and increased storage stability.

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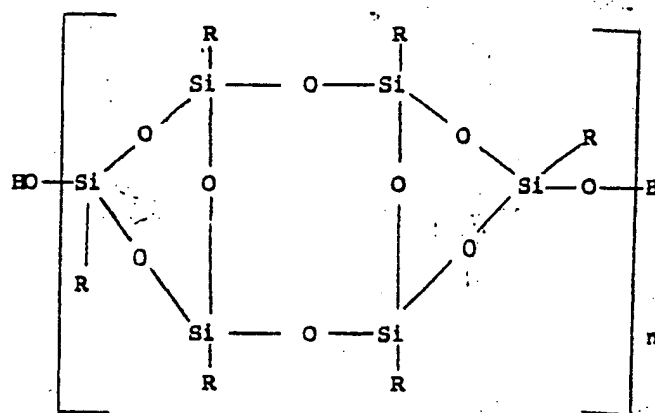
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The invention relates to high silicone content siloxane-polyester, siloxane-ether and siloxane-ether-polyester copolymers having an acid number of from about 0 to 20, an hydroxyl number from 20 to about 180 and powder coatings formulated therefrom. Briefly, 5 such copolymer resins comprise the reaction product, totaling 100 percent of:

- a) 0 to 33 percent polyester precursor organic diacid;
- b) 20 to 30 percent multifunctional glycol  
10 or polyol having at least two hydroxy functional groups;
- c) 0 to 8 percent trimellitic acid or anhydride; and
- d) 30 to 90 percent hydroxy-functional  
15 silicone having at least two ester precursor silanol groups per mole adapted to react with said diacid and said multi-functional glycol to provide a crystalline siloxane-polyester powder coating having a tack temperature of  
20 at least 150°F.

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One aspect of the invention relates to the random copolymerization of the ester precursor components with cyclic siloxanes having the structure:



where R is independently lower alkyl or phenyl groups and  $n=1$ .

Further aspects include high siloxane copolymers and powder coatings comprising the condensation of 20 to 55 mole percent preformed hydroxyl bearing polyester with 45 to 80 mole percent of the above polysiloxane where  $n$  is 1 to 12.

A further aspect is the condensation of multifunctional glycols, preferably neopentyl glycol, with the cyclic siloxanes where  $n=1$  to 12 and the formation of siloxane-polyether-polyester siloxane having at least 40 percent by weight siloxane which comprises the reaction product of 20-55 mole percent hydroxy functional polyester with 45-80 mole percent preformed glycol-siloxane adduct; wherein said glycol is selected from neopentyl glycol, bisphenol A, propylene glycol, 1,4-cyclohexane dimethanol, ethylene glycol, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane, p-hydroxyphenyl p-hydroxybenzoate

and similar multihydroxy functional glycols. Also useful are the alkylene glycols having up to 12 carbon atoms, such as for example hexamethylene glycol.

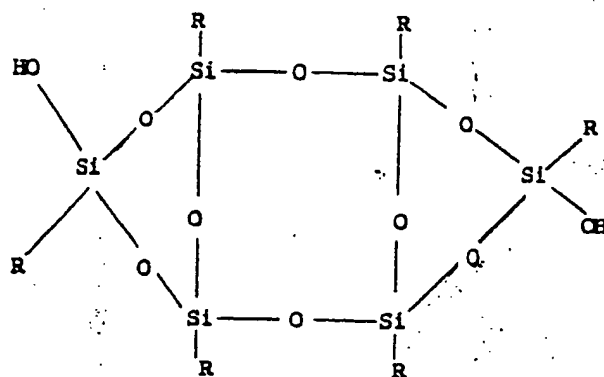
A further aspect of the invention relates to powder coatings and paints prepared from the above copolymers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The siloxane-polyester and siloxane-polyether and siloxane-polyether-polyester copolymers are derived from the reaction of low molecular weight functional organic siloxanes, especially cyclosiloxanes, with one or more rigid dicarboxylic acids, trimellitic anhydride and multifunctional glycols with or without a chain brancher component. The siloxane copolymers exhibit high tack temperature  $> 50^{\circ} \text{C}$  and good flow at high temperature. Such resins are hard and brittle at room temperature and can be powdered by mechanical grinding. Powder coatings formulated therefrom are especially valuable in coating metals.

Preferred copolymers are those wherein the diacid is terephthalic acid, the multifunctional glycol is neopentyl glycol and said hydroxy functional cyclic siloxane is a methyl and/or phenyl substituted siloxane.

Preferably siloxane component is a cyclic silanol having at least about two  $\text{>SiOH}$  groups per molecule and wherein some of the non-hydroxy valence bonds of the silanol contribute to the cyclic structure. Preferred polyfunctional silicones include those set forth in U.S. Patents 3,912,670 and 4,107,148, both incorporated herein by reference. The most preferred hydroxy functional silicone is Z-6018 (Dow Corning) having a molecular weight of about 600 and a theoretical formula:



Where R is independently lower alkyl or phenyl groups and particularly methyl, ethyl, and phenyl groups.

The desired crystallinity, tack temperatures and flow properties are derived from a rigid diacid, a multifunctional glycol and hydroxy-functional cyclic siloxanes. It is believed, without being bound thereto, that the advantageous properties of the instant powder coatings result in part from a controlled linearity resulting from the use of rigid diorganic acids and the inherent structure provided by the cyclic siloxanes having terminal hydroxyl group  $\text{Si}(\text{R})\text{-OH}$  functionality and in part from the contribution of a high silicon content. The preferred siloxane is Z-6018 and self-condensation products thereof. Such products may contain up to twelve units of the above-indicated siloxane and have molecular weights of from about 600 to about 8,000.

A variety of rigid diacids are useful in the practice of this invention. These include, for example, maleic acid, fumaric acid, terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, adipic acid, cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, and the like. Terephthalic and

isophthalic are preferred diacids because of the crystallinity and tack temperatures of the polymer resins obtained. When a mixture of different diacids is required to achieve advantageous coating properties in the formulated powder coating paints it is preferred that a major amount of terephthalic acid be used. The rigid diacids are used in amounts of from about 0-40 percent and preferably at about 25-33 weight percent.

Referring next to the polyfunctional glycols useful in preparing the silicone-polyester and siloxane-ether resins a variety of known glycols are available for use. These include, for example, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerin, bisphenol A, bisphenol B, neopentyl glycol, pentaerythritol, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane glucose, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, polyvinyl alcohol, and the like. Neopentyl glycol is the preferred glycol and should be used in a major proportion when mixtures of other glycols are indicated for other purposes. When needed, small amounts of other alcohols, such as mono alcohols, can be added in minor proportion to provide particular coating properties. As indicated above, difunctional glycols are preferred because of the crystallinity obtained from rigid diacids and symmetrical glycols, believed to result from the linearity of such combinations. The glycols are used in amounts ranging from 15-35 and preferably from about 20 to 30 weight percent.

In addition to the above compounds, small amounts of trimellitic acid, up to 2 weight percent, are beneficial in providing backbone branching and hence contribute to rigidity and film hardness.

The resins hereinafter exemplified are hard and brittle at room temperature and can be powdered by mechanical grinding. Unless otherwise indicated temperatures are expressed in degrees Centigrade and percentages are weight percentages.

EXAMPLE 1Preparation of Silicone-Polyester

A composition comprising silicone resin Z-6018 (Dow Corning) 37.4 pphr, mixed with 29.5 pphr of neopentyl glycol (NPG), 33.2 pphr of terephthalic acid and 300 ppm of butyl stannoloc acid was heated in a resin kettle with vigorous stirring and nitrogen gas purging for 24 hours at temperature below 260°C until a clear resin was obtained. Acid number 17.3; OH% 2.5; tack temperature of the powder made from this resin is 70°C; melt viscosity of 20 poise 200°C and 55 poise 175°C; % silicone: 40; GPC  $\overline{MW}$   $1.44 \times 10^5$ .

EXAMPLE 2Preparation of Siloxane-Polyether

Resin 2-A: In one resin kettle, 80 pphr of Z-6018 was cooked with 20 pphr of neopentyl glycol; within 6 hours it was heated up to 235°C and a clear transparent resin was obtained; tack temperature 57°C; melt viscosity 10 poise 200°C; % silicone 79.

Resin 2-B: In a separate resin kettle, 40 pphr neopentyl glycol was melted and 53.3 pphr of terephthalic acid added. The mix was cooked for 2 days at a temperature below 260°C until it turned transparent. Then a 6.6 pphr of trimellitic anhydride were added and cooked to obtain a final acid number of 42; tack temperature 83°C; and melt viscosity 20 poise at 200°C.

Siloxane-polyether-polyester

Resin 2-C: Equal amounts of resin 2-A and resin 2-B were cooked to final acid number of 18.84 at temperature not exceeding 230°C for an hour. Product resin had a tack temperature at 90°C; melt viscosity of 50 poise at 200°C; % silicone 40.



EXAMPLE 3

Resin 2-A (63%) and resin 2-B (37%) were combined and cooked at about 220°C for 30 minutes. The product was a clear transparent resin: acid number 15; tack temperature 87°C; melt viscosity 20 poise at 200°C; % silicone 50; GPC MW 1.28X10<sup>4</sup>.

EXAMPLE 4Two-Stage Preparation of Siloxane-Ether

Resin 4-A: In a 5-liter 4-neck round bottom flask, 70.8 parts Z-6018 were added with 29.2 parts neopentyl glycol. The mixture was cooked for 7 hours below 190°C until a clear resin was obtained. Tack temperature of the powder made from this resin is 50°C melt viscosity at 200°C is 5 poise. GPC MW: 2330; % silicone 71.

Resin 4-B: In a separate 5-liter 4-neck round bottom flask, 40 parts of resin 2-B (straight polyester) and 60 parts of resin 4-A were cooked to final acid number of 15.6. Product resin has a tack temperature at 64°C, melt viscosity of 8 poise at 200°C; % silicone 44.2; GPC MW: 7910.

Resin 4-B, 100 pphr: Caprolactam blocked isophorone diisocyanate, (blocked IPDI crosslinker) 63 pphr; titanium dioxide 133.5 pphr, and Resiflow P (SBS Chemicals), 2.1 pphr were blended, extruded, ground, and sieved to less than 100 mesh. The white powder was coated over Bonderite 1000 cold rolled steel (Baker Chemicals Company) and then baked at 200°C for 20 minutes. The resulting coating is 2.4 to 4.0 mils thick; with 3H pencil hardness, 40 lb-in. direct impact. 100 double MEK rubs passed; 86% 60 degree specular gloss, 49% 20-degree gloss, and 94% 85 degree gloss, initially; after 630 hours QUV exposure: 51% 60 degree gloss, 8% 20 degree gloss and 92% 85 degree gloss.

EXAMPLE 5High Gloss Powder CoatingOne-Step Cook Using Isophthalic Acid

In a 5-liter 4-neck round bottom flask, 27.5 parts of neopentyl glycol, 23 parts of isophthalic acid were mixed and heated below 240° C with stirring and nitrogen purging. Silicone intermediate Z-6018, 49.5 parts were added in fractions during the 4-days cook. The resin turns clear during the first day of reaction; at the end of cooking, 318 gms. of water was collected. The resulting resin has a tack temperature of 57.3° C; melt viscosity 10 poises at 175° C; acid number 7.8; and % silicone 47 and GPC  $M_n$  is 6210.

This resin, 100 pphr, was blended with Blocked IPDI crosslinker, 48 pphr; titanium dioxide 121 pphr and Resiflow P, 1.9 pphr by extrusion. The powder was sprayed on Bonderite 1000 and baked 30 minutes at 200° C to give a coating of 1.6 to 2.2 mils thick. The coating passed 100 MEK double rubs; H pencil hardness; 35 lb-in. direct impact, and 88% on 60-degree gloss, 74% on 20-degree gloss and 98% on 85 degree gloss, initial readings; after 630 hours QUV exposure: 82% 60 degree gloss, 50% 20 degree gloss and 99% 85 degree gloss.

EXAMPLE 6Low Gloss Powder CoatingOne-Step Silicone-Ether/Polyester Blend

In a 5-liter 4-neck round bottom flask, 87.2 parts of Z-6018 were heated to less than 210° C for 2 hours, 33 ml. of water were collected. Then the temperature was lowered to 170° C and 12.8 parts of neopentyl glycol were added slowly. The mixture was cooked below 220° C for another 2.5 hours until 74 ml. of water was collected. The

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resin tack temperature is 80° C, melt viscosity at 200° C is 18 poises, % silicone 88.3, and GPC MW is 5690.

This resin, 56.8 pphr and 43.2 pphr commercial polyester (Goodyear VPE5802; acid number 15) was blended with blocked IPDI crosslinker, 29 pphr; Resiflow P, 1.65 pphr and titanium dioxide 105.5 pphr by extrusion. The powder was sprayed on Bonderite 1000 and baked at 200° C for 20 minutes to give a coating of 2.4 to 4.0 mils thick. The film passed 100 MEK double rubs; 3H pencil hardness; 140 lb-in. direct and reverse impact; 45% on 60-degree gloss; 8.7% on 20-degree gloss and 55% on 85-degree gloss, initial readings; after 630 hours QUV exposure: 38.4% 60 degree gloss, 5.7% 20 degree gloss and 54% 85 degree gloss.

#### EXAMPLE 7

##### Low Gloss Powder Coating

The resin of Example 6 (100 pphr) was blended and extruded with 27 pphr blocked IPDI crosslinker, 0.9 pphr of Resiflow P and 104.7 pphr titanium dioxide. The powder was sprayed on Bonderite 100 CRS and baked at 200° C for 20 minutes and 180° C for another 19 hours: 25 lb-inch direct impact, 6.2% 60 degree gloss, 1% 20 degree gloss and 93% 85 degree gloss.

#### EXAMPLE 8

Terephthalic acid, 21.9 parts; neopentyl glycol 30 parts, and 125 ppm of butyl stannic acid were heated to less than 210° C for 7.5 hrs. and kept at 160° C overnight, then heated to less than 250° C for 6.5 hrs. about 550 ml of water was collected. Then 0.47 part of TMA was added, and the reaction was continued at around 230° C for 1.5

hrs. and cooled to 160° C for overnight. Then 47.62 parts of Z-6018 were added slowly in several fractions below 220° C until approximately 760 ml. of water were collected. The resin has the following properties: acid number 11.5; tack temperature 52.5; melt viscosity 4 poises (175° C), GPC  $\overline{M}_w$  2960.

100 pphr of the resin was blended and extruded with 48 pphr of blocked IPDI crosslinker, 1.9 pphr Resiflow and 121 pphr titanium dioxide. The powder was then sprayed on Bonderite 1000 CRS and baked at 200° C for 20 minutes and 180° C for another 19 hours: 100 MEK rubs, 15 lb-inch direct impact; 84% 60 degree gloss, 46.5% 20 degree gloss and 92% 85 degree gloss.

#### EXAMPLE 9

In a 5-liter 4-neck round bottom flask, 73.2 parts of Z-6018 were heated to below 220° C for 2 hrs. until 29 ml. of water were collected. Then 6 parts of isophthalic acid were added and 20.8 parts of neopentyl glycol were added in fractions within 24 hours. The batch was controlled under 230° C with nitrogen purging and stirring until an acid number of 12 was reached. The resin is clear, has a tack temperature of 74° C and melt viscosity is 40 poises at 200°C; silicone 73. GPC  $\overline{M}_w$  is 34,500.

#### EXAMPLES 10-12

Example 10 shows a siloxane-ether using bisphenol A as the multifunctional hydroxyl component (i.e. glycol) and a minor amount of diacid (IPA). Example 11 is a variant of Example 2-A—a silicone-ether with acid number and  $n=1$ . Example 12 is a variant of Example 6, a siloxane-ether where the siloxane is a condensed siloxane unit and  $n$  is greater than 2.

TABLE I

EXAMPLE NO.	1	2-A	2-B	3	10	11
mole Si-OH	1.1	1.9	0	170 g Resin 2-A	2.0	8.0
mole C-OH	4.2	2.4	18	---	2.8	16.0
mole COOH	3.0	0	16.9	100 g Resin 2-B	0.6	0
C-OH type	NPG	NPG	NPG	NPG; PG; TME	BPA	NPG
COOH type	TPA	---	TPA; TMA	TPA	IPA	---
acid number	17.3	22	49	15	---	0
hydroxyl Number	83	53	66	53	---	155
COOH + SiOH COH	0.97	0.78	0.94	0.84	0.93	0.5
$\bar{M}_n$	2310	1780	2360	2240	---	900
$\bar{M}_w$	144000	7310	5780	12800	---	2330
$\bar{M}_w/\bar{M}_n$	62.5	4.10	2.45	5.72	---	2.59
Tack Temp. (°C.)	70.2	56.7	82.8	87.3	82.1	50.0
ICI C&P Viscosity (Poise)**	20	10	20	20	30	5
Silicone % (wt.)	40	79	0	50	60	71
Comment	BSA Catalyzed	---	BSA Catalyzed	---	---	***

IPG: nonoxenyl glycol; TMA: trimellitic anhydride; TPA: terephthalic acid; IPA: isophthalic acid; BPA: bisphenol A;

PG: propylene glycol; TME: trimethylol ether; BSA: butyl stannous acid.

\*Copolymerizing 1 kg polyester 2-B with 1.5 kg resin

\*\*Measured at 175°C

\*\*\*Extruded with VPE 5802

TABLE II

EXAMPLE NO.	4	5	6, 7	8	9	12
mole Si-OH	*	7.2	8	15	8	8
mole C-OH	*	20.2	6	48.5	11	12
mole COOH	*	10.6	0	28.8	2	0
C-OH type	NPG	NPG	NPG	NPG	NPG	NPG
COOH type	TPA; TMA	IPA	---	TPA; TMA	TPA; TMA	---
acid number	15.7	7.8	0	11.5	12	0
Hydroxyl Number	116	90	73	90	50	50
$\frac{\text{COOH} + \text{SiOH}}{\text{COH}}$	0.67	0.88	1.33	0.90	0.91	0.67
$\bar{M}_n$	833	623	1540	554	5530	1250
$\bar{M}_w$	7910	6214	5690	2960	34500	8910
$\bar{M}_w/\bar{M}_n$	9.49	9.98	3.70	5.35	62.5	7.14
Tack Temp. (°C)	64	57.3	80	52.5	74	59.3
ICI OAP Viscosity (Poise)**	12	10	40	4	40	31.5
Silicone % (Wt.)	44.2	47.3	88.3	47.3	73	77

NPG: neopentyl glycol; CHM: cyclohexanedimethanol; TMA: trimellitic anhydride; TPA: terephthalic acid; IPA: isophthalic acid.  
 BPA: bisphenol A; PG: propylene glycol; TME: trimethylolethane; BSA: butyl stannous acid.

\*\*Measured at 200°C.

\*Copolymerizing 1 ph polyester 2-B with 1.5 ph resin.

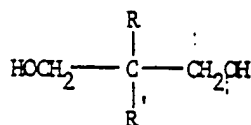
SILOXANE-ESTERS

Another aspect of the invention relates to high silicone content siloxane-ester copolymers having an acid number of from about 5 to 65, an hydroxyl number from 5 to about 225, and a tack-temperature of 150°F to 220°F and powder coatings formulated therefrom. Briefly, such copolymer resins comprise the reaction, totaling 100 percent of:

a) 10 to 40 weight percent hindered glycol

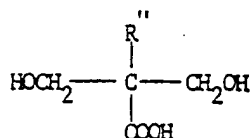
comprising a mixture of

1) a sterically protected glycol having the structure



wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, methylol and ethylol radicals; R' is a lower alkyl, methylol and ethylol radical and

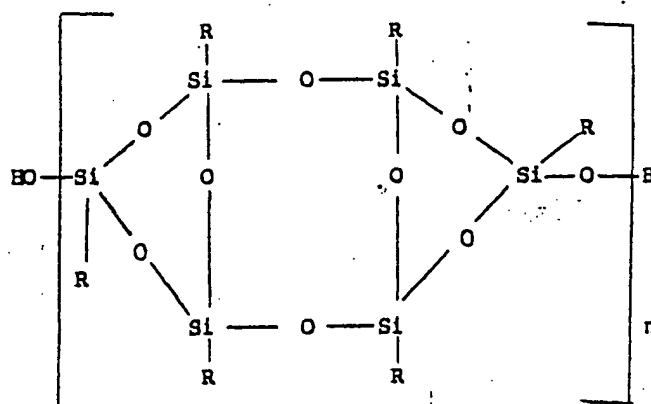
2) a multifunctional glycol acid having the structure



wherein R'' is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, methylol and carboxylic acid radicals;

wherein said glycol acid comprises 5 to 45% preferably 10 to 30% of the total hindered glycol; and

b) 60 to 90 weight percent hydroxy-functional silicone having at least two ester precursor silanol groups adapted to react with said hindered glycol to provide a storage stable siloxane-ester powder coating having a tack temperature of at least 150°F, said siloxane having the structure:



where R is independently lower alkyl or phenyl groups and  $n=1$ .

Further aspects include high siloxane copolymers and powder coatings comprising the condensation of 20 to 55 mole percent preformed hydroxyl bearing polyester or polyacrylate with 45 to 80 mole percent of the above-described siloxane ester. Useful sterically protected glycols include neopentyl glycol, bisphenol A, 1,4-cyclohexane dimethanol, trimethylolethane, and trimethylolpropane. Although neopentyl glycol is preferred because of its rigidity, lesser amounts of other glycols may be used. Less hindered glycols or alcohols may be added in minor proportion for the development of specific film properties.

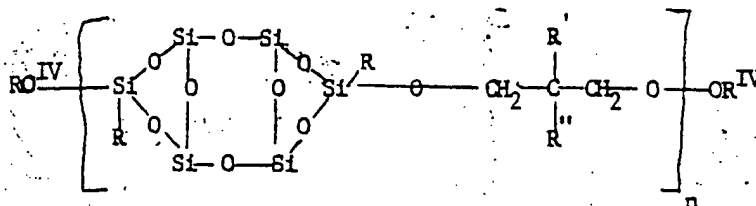
Useful multifunctional glycol acid monomers include for example dimethylol propionic acid, dimethylol butyric acid, dimethylol pentanoic acid, and dimethylol phenyl acetic acid.



5 The instant siloxane-ester, preferably prepared using Z-6018  
cyclic siloxane, neopentyl glycol, and dimethylol propionic acid are  
useful as resins for powder and high solids coating. The siloxane-ester  
may be used alone or blended with from about 0 to about 99 weight percent,  
10 basis siloxane-ester, of a hydroxy functional resin and a crosslinking  
agent such as for example glycolurils, blocked isocyanates, and melamine-  
type crosslinking agents. Such hydroxy functional resins will have  
number average molecular weights ranging from about 1,000 to about 20,000  
and hydroxyl number of from about 30 to about 70. Preferred resins include  
polyester and polyacrylate resins. Preferred crosslinking agents are the  
glycoluril such as tetramethoxymethylol glycoluril (TMM) and blocked  
isocyanates.

15 The following examples illustrate the preparation of the new  
siloxane-esters and their use in coatings and powder coatings used either  
alone or as blends with other hydroxyl functional resins including but  
limited to polyesters and polyacrylates.

20 The terms "siloxane-ester" and "siloxane ether" are used  
interchangeably to designate a reaction product of a hydroxyl bearing  
siloxane, preferably multifunctional hydroxyl, with one or more multi-  
functional organic compounds having hydroxyl functional groups. The  
reaction is a condensation reaction with the evolution of water and the  
formation of multiple Si-O-C linkages. The products of the invention  
can be depicted as having the structure:



wherein n is an integer from 1 to 25; wherein R is independently methyl or phenyl radicals; R' is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkanol; R'' is independently lower alkyl, lower alkynol or carboxylic acid; R<sup>IV</sup> is hydrogen or the residue from a hydroxyl bearing resin such as polystyrene or polyacrylate.

#### EXAMPLE 13

##### Silicone/Glycol/Glycol Acid Adducts

In a 5-liter, 4-neck, round-bottom flask, 1590 grams of Z-6018 silicone intermediate was mixed with 345 grams neopentyl glycol and 201 grams dimethylol propionic acid. The batch was heated to 135°C to obtain a white milky solution. Within 2 hours, the temperature was raised to 185°C and 72 grams of water was expelled from the batch. The product resin was white, acid number 38.6, tack-temperature 184.6°F (84.7°C), yield 1885 grams, ICI cone and plate viscosity 20 poise at 175°C using a 40-poise cone; theoretical hydroxyl number was 125.

#### EXAMPLE 14

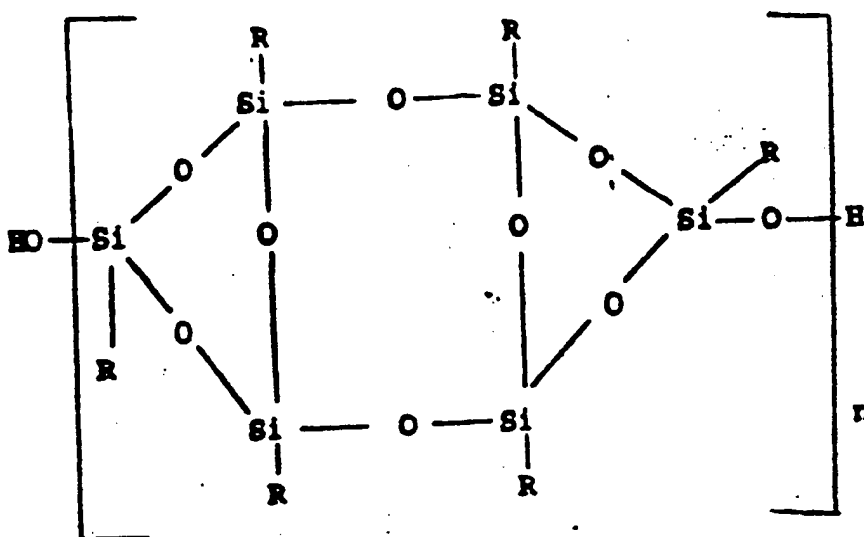
Ten grams of the resin from Example 1 was mixed with 5.5 grams caprolactum-blocked IPDI crosslinker and 55 grams MEK.

A clear solution was obtained immediately. A thin film with thickness of 0.4~0.8 mil was drawn down on Bonderite 1000 CRF (iron phosphate treated), baked at 360°C for 20 minutes.

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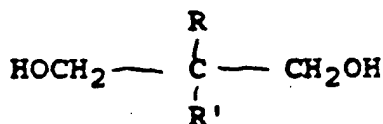
CLAIMS

1. A siloxane ester comprising the reaction product of a multifunctional glycol or polyol having at least two hydroxy functional groups with a hydroxy functional cyclic siloxane having at least two ester precursor silanol groups adapted to react with said glycol to provide a storage stable siloxane ester powder coating having a tack-temperature of at least 50°C., said siloxane having the structure

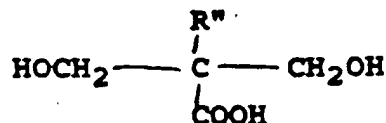


wherein n is an integer from 1 to 10 and R independently represents lower alkyl and phenyl groups

optionally one or more of a polyester precursor organic diacid, <sup>and</sup> trimellitic acid or anhydride and when said glycol is of the formula



wherein R is selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl, methylol and ethylol radical; and R' is lower alkyl, methylol and ethylol radical, there is <sup>optionally</sup> also present a multifunctional glycol acid having the structure



wherein R'' is hydrogen, lower alkyl, methylol and carboxylic acid radicals; and wherein said glycol acid comprises 5-45

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The coating gave the following properties:

60° Gloss	94.5%
20° Gloss	70.2%
Pencil Hardness	2H
100 MEK Double Rubs	Passed
Direct Impact (lb.-in.)	160
Reverse Impact (lb.-in.)	30

Good flexibility and adhesion also shown by  
conical mandrel test.

bisphenol A, propylene glycol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, ethylene glycol, butylene glycol, trimethylolethane, trimethylol propane and hydroxyphenyl esters of hydroxy benzoic acid. ✓

7. A high siloxane content copolymer resin, <sup>according to</sup> claim 1, comprising a siloxane-ether derived from the condensation of from about 90 to 70 mole percent cyclic siloxane, where n is greater than one, with about 10 to 30 mole percent of a multifunctional glycol or polyol. ✓

8. A copolymer <sup>according to</sup> claim 7, wherein n is 2 to 6 and the glycol or polyol is neopentyl glycol, bisphenol A, propylene glycol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, ethylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexamethylene glycol, trimethylolethane, trimethylpropane, p-hydroxyphenyl p-hydroxybenzoate or mixtures thereof.

9. A block siloxane-polyester copolymer having an acid number from 0 to 20, a hydroxyl number from 20 to about 180 and comprising the reaction product of

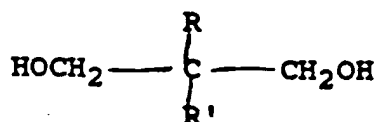
a) 20 to 55 mole percent hydroxyl functional preformed polyester; with

b) 45 to 80 mole percent of the siloxane ether as claimed in claim 7.

10. A product according to claim 1, in the form of a siloxane ester having an acid number of from about 5 to 65, a hydroxyl number from about 5 to 225, and a tack-temperature of from about 150°F. to 220°F. comprising the reaction product, totaling 100% of:

60 to 90% of said hydroxy functional silicone and  
10 to 40% hindered glycol comprising a mixture of

1) a sterically protected glycol having the structure



wherein R is selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl, methylol and thylol radical; and

2) a multifunctional glycol acid having the structure

weight percent of the total of glycol and glycol acid.

2. A siloxane ester according to claim 1, in the form of a siloxane-polyester, siloxane ether and siloxane-ether-polyester copolymer resin having an acid number of from about 0 to 20, a hydroxyl number from about 20 to about 180 and comprising the reaction product, totalling 100 percent of:

- a) 0 to 33 percent polyester precursor organic diacid;
- b) 10 to 30 percent said multifunctional glycol or polyol having at least two hydroxy functional groups;
- c) 0 to 8 percent trimellitic acid or anhydride; and
- d) 30 to 90 percent of said hydroxy-functional cyclic siloxane.

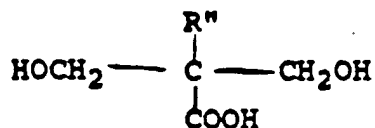
3. A composition according to claim 2, wherein the copolymer resin is a siloxane-polyester derived from the reaction of one or more precursor diacids, one or more multifunctional glycols, optionally trimellitic acid or anhydride and said siloxane wherein said reactants are selected to impart a rigid resin chain and to provide a crystalline resin having a tack-temperature of 60 to 90°C.; wherein the multifunctional glycol is selected from the group consisting of neopentyl glycol, bisphenol A, propylene glycol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, ethylene glycol, trimethylolethane, trimethylol propane; and p-hydroxyphenyl ester of p-hydroxybenzoic acid.

4. A composition according to claim 3, wherein the diacid is terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid or mixtures thereof, the glycol is at least 60 percent neopentyl glycol; and R groups in the siloxane are methyl and phenyl groups and  $n = 1$ .

5. A composition according to claim 4, wherein said siloxane has a molecular weight of from about 600 to 8,000 and comprises at least 50 weight percent of said copolymer resin.

6. A composition according to claim 2, comprising the reaction product of

20 to 55 mole percent hydroxyfunctional preformed polyester with 45 to 80 mole percent said cyclic-siloxane where  $n = 1$  and the glycol or polyol is neopentyl glycol,



wherein R'' is hydrogen, lower alkyl, methylol and carboxylic acid radicals; and wherein said glycol acid comprises 5-45 weight percent of said hindered glycol.

11. A product according to claim 10, wherein the sterically protected glycol is selected from the group consisting of neopentyl glycol; and 1,4-cyclohexane dimethanol; and the glycol acid is dimethylol propionic acid.

12. A siloxane-ester <sup>according to</sup> claim 11, wherein the total hindered glycol comprises 8 to 24 weight percent neopentyl glycol and 3 to 14 weight percent dimethanol propionic acid; said siloxane-ester having an acid number of from about 5 to 40, a hydroxyl number of about 5 to about 200; and a tack-temperature of at least 150°F.

13. A siloxane-polyester composition having an acid number of from about 0 to about 20, a hydroxyl number from about 20 to about 180 and a siloxane content of at least 40 percent by weight which comprises the reaction

a) 20 to 55 mole percent hydroxyl functional preformed polyester; and

b) 45-80 mole percent of a siloxane-glycol adduct being the reaction product of the siloxane of any one of claims 1-9, with a multifunctional glycol selected from the group consisting of neopentyl glycol, bisphenol A, propylene glycol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, ethylene glycol, trimethylolethane, and trimethylol propane, and p-hydroxyphenyl p-hydroxybenzoate.

14. The siloxane-polyester composition of claim 13, wherein the preformed polyester is derived from the condensation of neopentyl glycol, isophthalic acid, and trimellitic anhydride and the siloxane-glycol adduct is the reaction product of a siloxane where n = 1 to 4 with neopentyl glycol.

15. A powder coating composition comprising the product of any one of the preceding claims.

16. A method of coating a metal substrate which comprises applying thereto a coating composition comprising a product as claimed in any one of claims 1-15.

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⑫ **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

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⑤④ **Silicone-polyester and silicone-ester powder coating composition.**

⑤⑦ New siloxane-esters, useful as powder coating resins, are prepared by random condensation polymerization of a hindered glycol and a hydroxy functional silicone having about two  $\geq \text{Si(R)OH}$  groups per molecule wherein R is lower alkyl or phenyl groups and the remaining silicone valences from ring-structured siloxanes. Improved powder properties, including tack temperatures of 150°F to 220°F, are believed to result in part from the hindered glycols especially those having carboxylic functionality.



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0212125

Application Number

EP 86 10 8301

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
X	US-A-4 069 178 (R. MIKAMI et al.) * column 2, lines 56-64; column 3, lines 3-18; 40-58, 62-66; examples 1, 2, 4-7, claims *	1-6, 10-12	C 08 G 77/42 C 09 D 3/82 C 09 D 5/03 C 08 G 77/48 C 08 G 63/68
A	US-A-3 257 343 (M.A. GLASER et al.) * column 2, lines 42-58; examples 1-7; claims 1-3 *	1, 7, 8	
A	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 79, no. 23, 10th December 1973, page 46, column 1, abstract no. 147474x, Columbus, Ohio, US; K: SATO et al.: "Powder state coating compositions", & JP - A - 73 60748 (MITSUBISHI RAYON) 25-08-1973 * abstract *	1, 4, 15, 16	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			C 08 G 63/00 C 08 L 77/00 C 09 D 3/00 C 09 D 5/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 15-12-1987	Examiner HOEPFNER W.W.G.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	